The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Further Consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Much Time Spent in Filibustering Over Schenck's Tariff Amendment.

Strong Efforts Made to Obtain Separate Votes on the Iron and Steel Sections.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 4—The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from Committee of the Whole yesterday, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. SCHENCK to strike out the first section as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole bill, and insert in lieu thereof his tariff bill, and recent legislation on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK said he desired to report the Funding bill, but he first desired to make a few remarks in support of his tariff bill, which was the same bill which he introduced in the House at the last session of Congress, with the exception of a few changes which he had made in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Ways and Means. He had also made a few changes in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee on Manufactures

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THE MASSACRE OF THE JEWS.

The cable brings information of an event in Europe which reads as if it were the beginning of tremendous occurrings in the dark ages. It appears that the Christian people of that country, who enjoy their religion by the toleration of the Turk, resolved to exterminate the Jews, and, by pretonsions, succeeded in getting up a massacre in which the men, women, and children of that faith.

The history of the Jews is inseparable from the history of the Christian religion. The religion of Christ extends back through the Old Testament, and finds its earliest record in the Mosaic account of creation.

What is known historically of man before the time of Herodotus, the Christian world has accepted as truth, upon the testimony of Jewish writers. Their history is the history of monotheism, and it is the history also of a people who, through many centuries of civil war, desolation and persecution, have retained that faith, and have perpetuated themselves as a distinct race and people, though living among and forming part of, all the peoples of the earth. Though speaking every tongue known among men, they have preserved a sacred language, a common religion, and a distinctive literature. They have been conspicuous and law-givers to others, and have been slaves and outcasts. They have had their armies and navies, and have been the victims of aggressive wars in their most desolating forms. They have destroyed nations, and have, in turn, witnessed the destruction of their own. But, unlike any other people, they have, through nearly 3,000 years of exile and banishment, scattered all over the earth, retained their peculiar characteristics with unchanging firmness, and within hospitable or intimated them, while slaves in Egypt, wanderers in the desert, or captives in Babylon.

When Jerusalem was levelled to the ground by the Romans, and the Jews fled to seek as a political body, they found refuge separately or dwell in whatever land they could find peace and shelter. For a time, they escaped direct persecution, and their schools, conducted by eminent scholars, continued to preserve and perpetuate the sacred language and the peculiar faith. But in time, Christian Kings and Emperors became as relentless as the pagans, and the Jewish schools met with scarcely a single exception

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Trotting Matinee at Dexter Park—A Brilliant Attendance and an Enjoyable Affair.

Base Ball Intelligence in Chicago and Elsewhere—The Craver-Fisher Correspondence.

The Turf.

THE MATINEE AT DEXTER PARK.

In spite of the severe rainstorm which prevailed in the forenoon, and the threatening weather which succeeded, the trotting matinee at Dexter Park took place, and proved to be a great success. It was contemplated by the Committee of Arrangements to postpone the affair until next week, but contrary to all expectation, there was a large movement in the direction of the park, so that it was decided to go ahead and carry out the programme. The attendance numbered nearly two thousand people, and their wives and lady friends—a fact which went to show that the sport is considered as fashionable and respectable as any other, and should be encouraged accordingly. The band played during the afternoon, and the weather from pouring in an appearance, and the sport proceeded with spirit. Everything went readily effected, and the sport was kept up until late in the afternoon, when the last race was finished, and the crowd scattered to their homes, well pleased at the entertainment they had received. The following are the names of the gentlemen who acted as judges and officers of the day:

Judges—Messrs. Wm. Kerr, Chicago; Wm. Hamilton, Chicago; Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Chicago; Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Chicago; Wm. Hamilton, Jr.,

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Meeting of the Cook County Woman's Suffrage Association, at the Hooker on the Northwestern Railway Between 9 and 10 o'clock

A meeting of the Cook County Woman's Suffrage Association, at the Hooker on the Northwestern Railway, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was a very interesting and enthusiastic affair. Mrs. Willard took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

Judge Wade, who was to have been present, was detained in the country by the non-arrival of the train on the Northwestern road, which was delayed by the storm.

Mr. O'Donoghue presented a petition from the Cook County Democratic Association, asking for their co-operation in securing the right of suffrage to women.

Judge Wade, called the previous question in order for taking up a question that wanted before the meeting, for their proceedings to give some reason for the fight that was in hand, and which he had in the shape of arrows. He spoke of atrocities which had been committed here and elsewhere, which ought to be remedied, and each could and support their wives in the most effectual manner.

Mr. O'Donoghue called Judge Wade to order for reading, about a question that wanted before the meeting.

The Chairman decided that nobody could tell from the Constitution what was allowable or what was not. He would have to say something more before the meeting closed.

The Judge proceeded. The cause at all times demanded that females should take their proper part to help her husband. Labor for her was dishonorable. This was a natural right, and would bear looking into by the community.

Mr. O'Donoghue wished to know what was the use of Judge Wade's making windy speeches.

A lady moved that the association join the Northwestern Association.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. O'Donoghue objected. He didn't want into the hands of a person unfamiliar, or ancillary, or auxiliary to any other body. He was not prepared to accept with no reservation where such measures as Mr. Reynolds agreed with the previous speaker.

Mr. Reynolds agreed with the previous speaker. He had spoken first before he had considered. He would do better to work alone, and not in an auxiliary capacity.

Judge Wade said the assembly, certainly, might be considered the Cook County Association. It would be right to understand what the word "auxiliary" meant.

Mr. O'Donoghue indignantly rejoined that he understood the English language. He was going to make another speech, when—

Mrs. Willard arose and stated that she would give her views.

Mr. O'Donoghue impatiently insisted on interrupting the Chair, and—

Judge Wade called the speaker to order because he had spoken four minutes, and said nothing as yet.

The speaker wouldn't come to order, but insisted on talking. Some gentlemen, he believed, had talked ten minutes there.

Mr. Reynolds made his fourth speech, objecting to annexing the Cook County Association in any shape.

Mr. O'Donoghue called him to order on general principles.

The Chair sustained Mr. R., and he went on.

Miss E. B. Ashley suggested that she had never seen a struggle in which she had not had it's county to meet. [Applause.]

Mrs. Willard said that if man appeared to wrangle in those meetings, it was because he was in the narrow. Besides, Western men were more enthusiastic than Eastern men. [Laughter and applause.]

A colored man spoke again.

The Chair put the motion as to whether there should be a meeting held in the evening, and it was decided that it was carried in the affirmative.

Mrs. Ashley called upon Mrs. Livermore for her views. She declined to be "one," or "only," a speaker. She would say a few words.

Mr. O'Donoghue objected to eloquence. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Livermore proceeded to explain. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Donoghue objected to explaining.

Mrs. Livermore said that women were taxed, but had no representation. She was capable of doing as much as men, and should be allowed to do so. Women were not allowed to vote, and not to hold office

LONDON.

Remarkable Criminals.

Young Men in Women's Clothing.

Parishes Left for Bribery.

Ireland.

The Woman Question in Parliament.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 27.

A murder of the brutal order, during burglaries in the open day, and a scandalous abuse of power of a gang of men who have been perpetuating female characters in some private role of their own, apparently with no immediate object in view, make the London papers somewhat heavy reading. The police are abused on every side. Burglars have no trouble, it would seem, in visiting by daylight into luxurious houses in the fashionable districts, and making off with gold and jewelry several thousand pounds in value. Murder is done in the case of Mr. His Excellency Mr. Motley, and here again at Lady Dunmore's. Strange to say, the bold author of the robbery is known to the police. He is a fine, active fellow, the best acrobat in London. He can climb a wall almost like a fly. He has the nickname—how named I cannot say—of "The Burglar." His joker with the street Mr. Motley's loss, and asks what they will give him to tell all about it! But, though they are sternly certain of his agency in the robberies, they cannot find a scrap of real evidence. The word "Sausage" has not come to the end just yet, perhaps, but it is only a question of a few days when such a word will be heard.

But this personation business. There can be few practices more dangerous than the dressing of men as women, and yet the London police have allowed a set of fellows of effeminate appearance to frequent places of high position, resort to the promenades of the Queen's parks, and even to attend the levees of royalty. Why, I cannot give them here, except to say, a secret of trade is laid open from which I should determine to keep my own. The police are said to know of at least fifty fair. They hold suppers in common with the male vagues. Extraordinary to state, that a person resorting to such practices as to the prominence in this execrable affair, is the son of a duke and a member of the House of Lords! But the end of all things is at hand, and the young men have been a hasty recruit from the country.

One of the prisoners looks not only like a girl, but is an extremely pretty girl. He was educated in a large school in the north of London, and, on one occasion, for breaking bounds, was punished by the headmaster, removed from the Head Master's private room, by the hand of Virgil, to learn by heart. No doubt he was an effeminate boy, and the punishment was necessarily severe. But Boulton and Park are not to be hanged, only to be Penal Servitude, 15 and 7 years.

Another of the high lords, having made love to the comfort-maker in waiting to the Queen, has lost him a complete suit of women's dress, and the Head Master's house at Harrow. Mr. Disraeli and dame gat, as a very short time ago he was the Head Master's wife, and is now a lady, and before leaving extracted a promise of her husband's support for a vacant place. Lord Beaconsfield is a very short man, and has a thousand pounds a week. He is a very short man, and has a thousand pounds a week. He is a very short man, and has a thousand pounds a week. He is a very short man, and has a thousand pounds a week.

Lord Beaconsfield